

The Legislative Fiscal Division

Presents:

Profile of...

Board of Crime Control

State of Montana



Agency Profile

This agency profile will discuss...

- structure and funding
- primary functions and
- historical expenditures

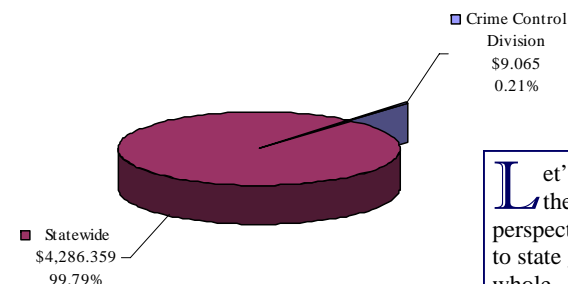
The profile also includes information on how decision makers can effect change in the agency's expenditures along with a listing of pertinent statistics. For an explanation of terms used in this profile, consult the "Background on the Agency Profiles" at: <http://leg.mt.gov/css/fiscal/default.asp>

Sept. 2006

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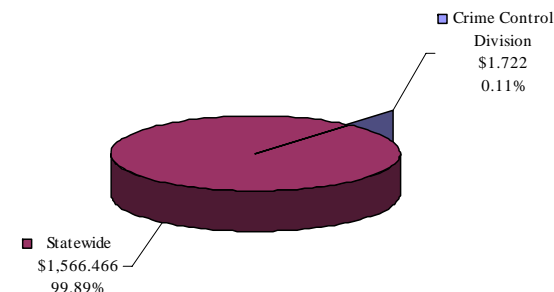


**Total Funds Statewide Comparison
FY 2006 (In Millions)**



Let's begin by putting the agency's size in perspective by comparing it to state government as a whole.

**General Fund Statewide Comparison
FY 2006 (In Millions)**



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Legislative Fiscal Division

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Primary Contact: Pat Gervais
Room 110A, State Capitol
Helena, MT 59620-1711

Section D
Corrections & Public Safety



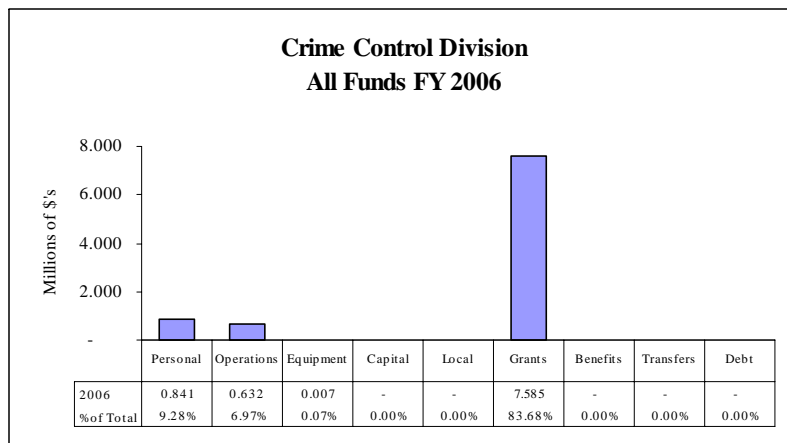
What the Agency Does

The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) was established to promote public safety by strengthening the coordination and performance of the criminal and juvenile justice systems. The MBCC has 18 members appointed by the governor. MBCC is attached to the department of Justice for administrative purposes. The Crime Control Division operates under the general supervision of the MBCC to provide financial support, technical assistance, and supportive services to state and local criminal justice agencies. The Crime Control Division administers federal anti-drug and anti-crime grants, sets standards for the certification of peace officers and others in the criminal justice system, and provides funding for juvenile justice programs. In addition, the division collects and analyzes crime data from Montana law enforcement agencies and publishes the annual "Crime in Montana" report.



How Services Are Provided

Twenty employees are charged with implementation and oversight of the programs and grants administered by the Board of Crime Control. More than 80 percent of the funding administered by the MBCC supports grants to other agencies. Personal services and operating costs account for about 9 and 7 percent, respectively of the agency.



Statewide Factors With Impact

In addition to the factors above, a number of factors common to many agencies will also impact changes in expenditures over time.

- Legislative Factors
 - Legislature provides spending authority to accept/ expend federal grant moneys
 - MCA guidelines/limits for conditions and length of stay for youth requiring detention services affect counties' need for MBCC grants under Title 41, Chapter 5, and Part 19 of MCA
- Legal Factors
 - Criminal justice system
 - Federal and state mandates regarding crime and services to youth offenders
 - Constitutional rights and guarantees
- Social Factors
 - Society's expectations of what constitutes a crime and how various offenses should be punished
 - Society's views on punishment verses rehabilitation
 - Changes in social norms



Statutory References

The primary statutory references defining duties and responsibilities of the department are found at the following locations.

The division is established in law by Section 2-15-2006, MCA.

Agency Functions, State Purposes, & Customers Served

The agency is structured to perform certain functions in support of general state government purposes. The following lists the major functions, purpose of provision of the functions, and primary customers served.

State Purposes	Major Agency Functions	Customers
<i>Provision of Justice and Protection of Life and Property</i>	Administration and pass through of federal grants	Local and state governments
	Funding of juvenile detention centers	Local and state government, juvenile offenders
	Collection of crime statistics/data	Legislature, law enforcement, agencies involved in the criminal justice system



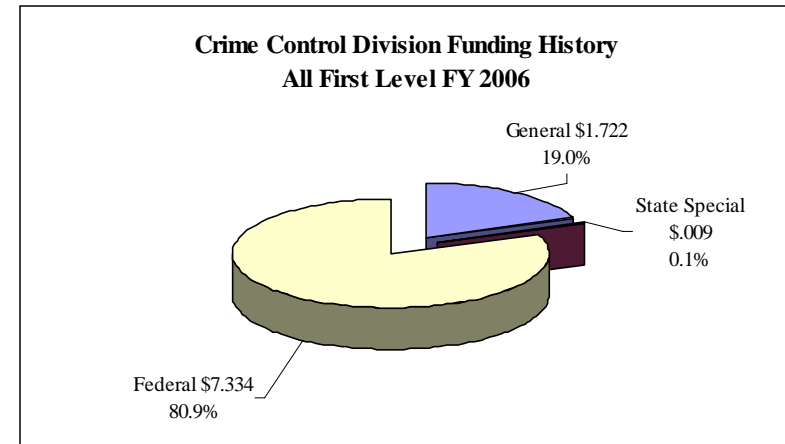
How The Legislature Can Effect Change

In order to change expenditure levels and/or agency activity, the legislature must address one or more of the following basis elements that drive costs.

MBCC expenditures are driven mainly by the cost of personal services, the level of funding provided for juvenile detention centers, and the amount of federal funding available.



How Services Are Funded



The bulk of the funding supporting the functions of the MBCC are federal funds (80 percent) which support various grant programs administered by the agency and awarded to local entities. Most of the remainder of the agency budget is supported with general fund (19 percent). The majority of the general fund supports youth detention centers located in various cities around the state.

Related Data & Statistics



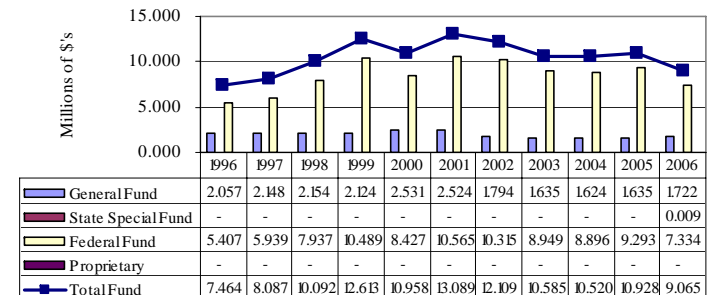
Element	1996	2006	Significance of Data
Pass-through grants administered by MBCC	\$4.1 Million	\$7.3 Million	While overall funding available for local/state government entities has increased over time, in the most recent year federal funding available has decreased

Expenditure History



General fund support for the MBCC has decreased an average of 1.8 percent per year between FY 1996 and 2006. Federal funds increased an average of 3 percent per year during this time period. However, it should be noted that between FY 2003 and 2006 federal funds have been decreasing. This is largely related to declines in the availability of funding at the federal level.

Crime Control Division Funding History



Reasons for Expenditure Growth/Change

General fund support decreases between FY 2001 and 2002 due to the transfer of duties and responsibilities for administration of the Crime Victims Compensation Act of Montana to the Department of Justice. Federal funding varies from year to year due to the availability of funding and success or lack thereof in receiving awards of federal grant funds.

